



THE MCGILL DAILY

VOLUME 83 • NUMBER 15

Hi Miasince 1911

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1993

A Meeting of the Minds *Women and democracy in the Middle East*



From left to right: Fatma Khafagy, Hindiyeh Mani, Suad Joseph, Hadas Lahav

CATHERINE COHEN

A multi-national group of over 100 women and several men turned up at the Concordia Hall Building this Saturday to attend a conference on Women and Democracy in the Middle East.

Organized by Le Centre d'Etudes Arabes pour le Développement (CEAD), the conference addressed the status of women's movements in the Middle East in the face of political, social and economic change.

According to Anne Latendresse, president of CEAD and convenor of the conference, "It is important that we respect the rhythm of each women's movement, but come together in terms of the common points and differences women have everywhere."

The development of communication links between women worldwide, in hopes of building feminist solidarity at an international level was central to the agenda.

"By working together in solidarity, we can free ourselves", said CEAD honorary president Madeleine Parent, a Québec feminist and labour activist.

The panel consisted of 4 female speakers.

Dr. Suad Joseph, professor of Anthropology at the University Davis of California, and founder of the Association for Middle Eastern Women's Studies spoke first. She discussed the effects of political democratization on the social position and on the status of women in Middle Eastern societies.

In Joseph's view, contemporary Arab states modeled on the Western European concept of the modern nation-state have been forced to address Western principles of citizenship and rights.

This notion of rights is foreign to Middle Eastern societies where rights are not contractual, but relational. "Rights emerge from an existing oneself in real and idiomatic kin relationships organized by patriarchal connectivity", explained Joseph.

What is the case then for democracy and gender in

these Arab states? Can a universalized notion of rights develop without an individualized notion of personhood?

Joseph claimed that patriarchy is the fundamental obstacle to women's participation in democratization. Another obstacle is the tendency of these cultures to essentialize women's position in the community, particularly in times of crisis, in order to maintain their integrity.

"What is at stake for women in the current crisis... is their capacity to live fully to the potential that is in them... To create their own lives rather than have their lives created for them. And in so far as women can fulfill these potentials, then so must the whole society change," said Joseph.

She suggested that the role women's movements must play in the democratization process is to resocialize through institutions of the family and education, and through community networks.

During the panel discussion that followed Joseph's lecture, some very poignant issues surfaced. Women in the audience were concerned with where Middle Eastern women today fit in society and how their struggle as women should develop.

Joseph pointed to the need for a new vision - the old categories upon which Arab society was constructed must be eliminated and replaced with "a new map of society" that is egalitarian, ungendered, unraced and unclassified.

Following Dr. Joseph, spoke Dr. Fatma Khafagy of Egypt, Dr. Suha Hindiyeh-Mani of the Occupied Territories, and Hadas Lahav of Israel. Deeply involved in the women's movements in their respective countries, these 3 speakers offered concrete and personal experiences of the Middle Eastern female.

Dr. Khafagy, board member of the Alliance of Arab

Continued on page 8

McGill grads reject proposed common front

grad association angry at provincial association

BY DAVE LEY

A proposed common front of provincial student organizations suffered another setback as McGill grad students called for their provincial association not to join the Organisation National Universitaire (ONU).

ONU is an umbrella organization formed last year by the four major provincial student associations. Increasingly, Montréal student associations are reluctant pay huge membership fees in an organization whose top-heavy bureaucracy seems to prevent it from effectively fighting tuition fee increases.

Eric Laferrière, vp external for McGill's Post-Graduate Students' Society, is angry that the provincial federation of graduate students (RACSQ) went ahead with negotiations to join ONU. It seemed intent on joining ONU's "common front" of student organizations, when its only mandate was to pursue an arm's length relationship.

"The Post-Graduate Students' Society has never supported ONU, as it would compromise RACSQ's autonomy," said Laferrière. "We had a policy at RACSQ only to pursue an arm's length negotiation, no financial obligation, and observer status only."

Laferrière said that joining ONU's common front would raise RACSQ's financial obligations from a nominal \$500 a year, to \$18 000. According to Laferrière, ONU hasn't proven effective enough to warrant that kind of expenditure. He called the content of the common front agreement "unacceptable."

RACSQ president Pierre Robitaille acknowledged McGill's concerns, and said that a breakdown in communications was responsible for misunderstanding the priorities.

"There is a problem in that there are no permanent employees at the RACSQ office, and that

too many responsibilities are given to the executive and not enough resources. So sometimes it's hard to communicate and get information to all our members," said Robitaille.

Robitaille was vague regarding whether or not he would push for RACSQ to be full members of ONU. He said only that the decision would be made at the next monthly general meeting of RACSQ.

"It is difficult for me to say what will happen, although I do have an affection for this sort of project [ONU]," said Robitaille. "But we have to ask, is there another way to stop tuition fee increases?"

Although McGill is a founding member of RACSQ, the move to become involved with ONU before consulting member organizations has left Laferrière disillusioned. He called Robitaille's excuse for not communicating "a bit lame."

"The process of negotiation was totally disrespectful and undemocratic," said Laferrière. "I don't understand why they didn't inform us."

Other student organizations have also been critical of the ONU. Andrew Work, vp external of the Students' Society (which represents undergraduate students), said that after some initial interest in ONU, Students' Society is no longer enthusiastic.

"We're taking a couple steps back," said Work. "ONU wants to make a big campaign and spend a lot of money. The amount spent on permanent employees and materials seems a little bit extravagant for a student organization."

Others were more blunt. Benoit Renaux, the secretary for external affairs at the students' association at the Université du Québec à Montréal said that for the amount of money spent, ONU is ineffective.

"A couple of press releases may get you a story on page C-13 of *La Presse*, but not much else," said Renaux.

MASTER SCHOOL OF BARTENDING

Since 1979
BARTENDING, TABLE SERVICE & (NEW) CASINO DEALER COURSES WITH DIPLOMAS
DAY • EVENING • SATURDAY
PLACEMENT AGENCY
FRENCH & ENGLISH
STUDENT DISCOUNT

APPROVED MINISTRY OF EDUCATION #CPO265

NEW: 10 hr practice session

METRO PEEL
2021, PEEL ST.

849-2828

MONTREAL • OTTAWA/HULL • QUEBEC

THE CARIBBEAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL PARTY

FEATURING THE SOUNDS OF
DJ KURTIS C

FRIDAY OCTOBER 1, 1993

3480 MCTAVISH, UNION BLDG, RM 107/108

ADM: \$2 MEMBERS, \$3 NON-MEMBERS
DOORS OPEN 8:30 ID REQUIRED

SUPER STUDENT SPECIAL

3 positions base and 6" double base
Futon with cotton foam fire protection

reg. 195\$ **special 120\$**

 **Futon de Mont-Royal**

1019 Mont-Royal
Montréal, Qué. H2J 1X7
Tel.: (514) 528-1302

NEW ASTHMA TREATMENT

People with asthma required for a clinical trial of a new drug:

- Men or women between the ages of 18 and 70
- Non-smokers
- If female, must be using an effective method of birth control

Expenses will be reimbursed.

If you are interested in participating, please contact:

Research Co-ordinator
Asthma Unit
Montreal General Hospital
Tel: (514) 937-6011 ext. : 3397

BAR-TEC Security

Manufacture and installation

Security steel doors, bars and grills
Residential, Commerical, Institutional and Industrial

General Welding services
Residential locksmith services

TEL (bus) 514-938-1455 (res) 453-7553
24 hours answering service, 7 days a week
Year round services

FREE ESTIMATES
09-999 du Collège st
Montreal, Qc.
H4C 2S3

daily staff meetings: every thursday 5:00pm

Special Notice: elections for the position of layout and design co-ordinators (2) will take place this thursday, nomination period still open.

Volunteer Symposium!!

The McGill Volunteer Bureau and the Volunteer Bureau of Montreal are hosting their bi-annual symposium on Wednesday, September 29th, from 10am to 3pm in the ballroom of the Shatner Building.

Various organizations will be present including Big Brother/Sister, Le Bon Dieu Dans La Rue, Reading Council for Literacy, Hospitals, Community Care, Arts and Cultural Groups.

Wed. Sept. 29th 10am-3pm
SHATNER BALLROOM

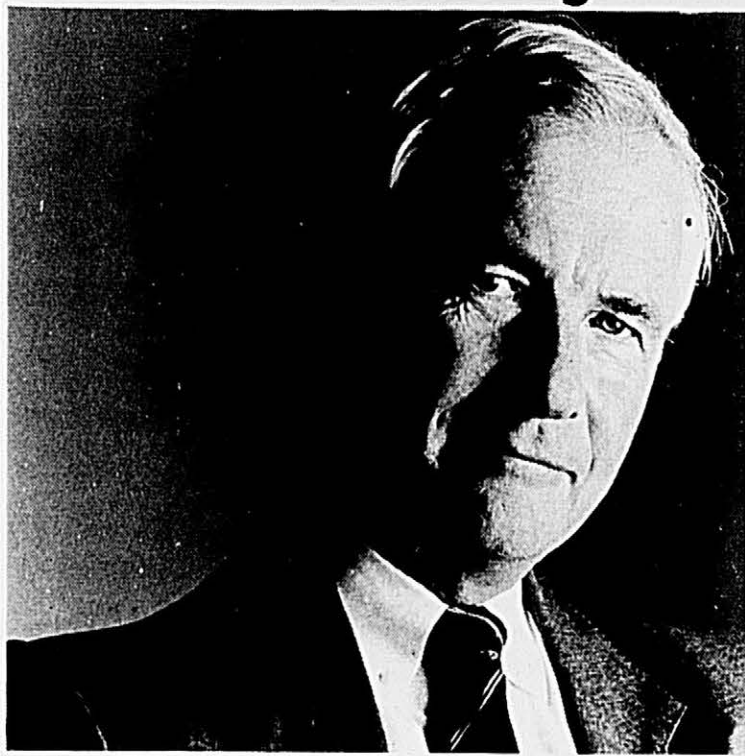
Sexual Assault Center

398—2700

**Myth: Women often lie about being raped.
Fact: False reports of rape are 2-4%, the same rate as other reported crimes.**

BOG BRIEFS

McGill has record year for fundraising



North America's Favourite Fundraiser

BY DAVE LEY

McGill's biggest of the bigwigs met this Monday to chat about the affairs of the university.

Monday's meeting of the McGill Board of Governors, the highest decision making body of the university, met for the first time this year. The board is composed largely of representatives from Montréal's business community, along with a few of McGill's top administrators and professors. Some token student representatives are also allowed to sit on the board.

Can ya' spare some change? Yup.

These grand ol' boys spent much of the time congratulating themselves over a successful year of fundraising for the university. Private and corporate donations reached a record in 1992-93, with total donations of over \$39 million.

"If we want to be a leading, pace-setting institution of the world, we need private support," remarked principal David Johnston.

And McGill sure has private support. As well as the record gift-giving this year the Charles Bronfman family has also pledged \$10 million for the creation of a new McGill Institute for the Study of Canada. The JW McConnell Family foundation chipped in another \$5 million to the university.

All this money had John Armour, VP finance for the university, calling principal Johnston "one of the finest fund-raisers in North America."

McGill will also announce today the next phase in fundraising of its "21st century fund". McGill hopes to raise \$200 million with the campaign over the next decade.

Student employment

Students' Society prez Mark Luz proposed at the meeting that McGill hire more students to cut down on budgetary expenditures, and give students extra cash.

"If we look at the staff salaries in the budget we can see that this is a big expenditure that places a burden on McGill," said Luz. "This is something students can contribute to reducing through more student employment."

Luz also noted that if the university is pushing for higher tuition fees and placing more of a financial burden on students it would be good of the university to increase student employment and reduce the need for student aid.

Following a few other administrative things which nobody seemed to really care about, the Board went into its confidential session and kicked us little *Daily* people out.

TAs underfunded

After the board's confidential session the party resumed with a joint meeting of the Senate and the Board of Governors of McGill.

After the jubilee over successful fundraising had died down, Mike Temelini, the graduate students' society representative to the board pointed out that teaching assistants at McGill, (who formed a union last spring) have salaries much lower than TAs at other universities.

"What are we going to do about the relative underfunding of TAs at McGill?" asked Temelini. "Look at the TAs' salaries at McGill compared to the Canadian average, and we can see that McGill's is much lower."

According to Temelini, McGill VP Finance John Armour said that McGill professors' salaries are also low by the Canadian average.

NAFTA on Topic

"The deep reforms that the Mexican government has undertaken to turnaround its many years of economic dependency."

BY NICOLE ZATLYN

The North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was the topic which emerged from *A New North America, Youth Perspectives* Conference held at McGill over the weekend.

"NAFTA is a pioneer trade agreement", said Mexico's Ambassador to Canada, Sandra Fuentes. Inaugurating the impressive list of speakers, she set the focal point for the conference by discussing the importance of NAFTA to Mexico.

Articulate, and well spoken, the Ambassador's speech was appreciated by the audience of approximately 110 student delegates.

Ambassador Fuentes likened NAFTA to a "point of reference" com-

menting that since, "Mexico is at a crossroads... NAFTA is a necessary tool of Mexico's modernisation."

Attention was also drawn to "the deep reforms that the Mexican government has undertaken to turnaround its many years of economic dependency."

NAFTA, the Ambassador argued, "is necessary for an organised world trade order."

The three day conference was co-organized by Tara Collins, of the International Relations Society of McGill, and Brian Orend, of the centre on Foreign Policy and Federalism at the University of Waterloo.

The grant came from the Department of External Affairs and International Trade Canada, the amount of which

organizers refused to disclose

"The purpose of the weekend is to emphasise interaction among students. The conference is important as a forum for expression and development of opinions," said Collins.

"Mexico is at a crossroads..."

NAFTA is a necessary tool of Mexico's modernisation."

Participants had a chance to voice their views in plenary sessions held on five topics - Economics and Trade, Foreign Policy, Media, Political Culture and Sustainable Development. The issue of NAFTA was not intended to be the focal point for the sessions, but prevailed nonetheless.

"NAFTA is not being discussed in the election campaigns. Students want to talk about the implications," explained Orend.

In the student discussions, Canada was repeatedly accused of short-sightedness.

"The country has short term policy in a long term world", stated one of delegates.

James Blanchard, The Ambassador of the U.S. to Canada, and Perrin Beatty, Secretary of State for External Affairs, also spoke at the forum. Last year, Orend and Collins organised the New World Conference in Ottawa.

EVENTS

Open Road

Meeting today at 5:00 in Union 413. We'll be choosing topics for the Development Issues Discussion Series, and for World Food Day.

Intergenerational Support Group and Workshop for Women Experiencing Anxiety and Panic Attacks.

Women of all ages welcome to attend this 8 week workshop and support group. Course runs every Friday from 10:00 to 12:00 starting October 1, 1993. Fee of \$5 per week. Call the NDG Senior Citizens Council at 487-1311 for more information.

Volunteer Symposium

The McGill Volunteer Bureau, along with the Montréal Volunteer Bureau, will be hosting its bi-annual symposium today in the ball-

room of the Shatner building, from 10:00am to 3:00pm. Montréal Volunteer organizations will be informing and recruiting students. Please stop by!

Canadian Renewal Party

McGill Branch Founding Meeting. Keynote speaker from the national leadership. Everyone welcome. Wednesday, September 29, 5 pm to 7 pm. Stewart Biology Building, S1-3. "McGill Students for Renewal.", 522-4816.

McGill Improv

The Unscripted Craziess CONTINUES! Live improv comedy every Wednesday at 8:30 pm in The Alley, basement of Shatner Building. Halte, les moteurs va!

Black Student's Network

Wednesday at 6:00pm, in Shatner 302

McGill Outing Club

Following tonight's McGill Outing Club meeting in Leacock (26 or 132) at 7:30pm, there will be a slideshow presentation concerning Cloyoquot Sound, British Columbia. Everybody welcome.

Thursday

Global Cooperation Networks Works for Socially Responsible Food Choices

Meeting Thursday at 5:15pm, Eaton room 501

NDP McGill

Meeting in room 435 of the Shatner Building, at 4:00pm on Thursday, September 30. See you there!

COMMENT

Our university

"The manifesto [of the Political Science Students' Association] calls for the opening of all departmental committee meetings and for parity representation [of students] with faculty on all committees."
-McGill Daily, October 1, 1968

Today you don't hear much about demands for student control of the university as you did in those heady days of the late '60s.

Then again, you don't hear much about students trashing a computer centre at Concordia, or running amok amidst a McGill Board of Governors meeting.

Today we have a kinder, gentler, type of student movement. In other words, student "leaders" now are about as conservative, reactionary, and ignorant as the ones they were calling fascists 20 and 30 years ago.

What happened? Clearly, there just aren't issues anymore — at least nothing worth trashing a good Macintosh Plus over.

Think again. Students didn't "win" the war of the '60s and they haven't won yet.

Who is this university for? Professors need it for their research, administrators need it to get paid, and by and large these interests control the university. The other 20 000 or so — the students — should be part of this equation.

Students don't fit nicely in the running of a university. At their best, they ask tough questions, challenge traditions, and maybe they even apply something they learned here about critical thought. Therefore, students can be a pain to have around, and the structure of the university administration tries to minimize that pain by excluding students' voices where important decisions which guide the focus of this school are taken.

At McGill, students have about 11 per cent of the seats in the Senate, (the main decision making body) and around 2 per cent on the Board of Governors (the ultimate and supreme body of McGill). Hardly a riveting presence.

During the last Senate meeting, Eugenio Bolongaro, the representative of Post Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) proposed an amendment to expand the PGSS seats, which would allow PGSS ex-officios on certain committees. It was defeated. Students are pests.

We can only mutter under our breath about the evil fascist administrators and their conspiracies against students for so long, however. Students are complicit in their exclusion from the process which could make real changes at McGill.

Look at student elections with voter turnouts of around 10 per cent. Or better yet watch how our student "leaders" represent us in the minimal positions they have. While suited and tied bureaucrats carry out the business of the day, our student representatives wait patiently in pinstripes, silently.

We shouldn't be silent. The PGSS's move to push for more student representation should be applauded. Conservatism is bred through ignorance; those who don't know don't care.

When we push for more control, we get more understanding, and then we get more control. At university, we're taught to analyze, reform and refine old ideas till they shine like new. The university itself is not above analysis or reform, or total renovation. The boys in the BoG aren't going to change anything without some prodding.

That's our job. This is our university.

Dave Ley
Afra Jalabi

Kristen Boon
Kristin Andrews

LETTERS

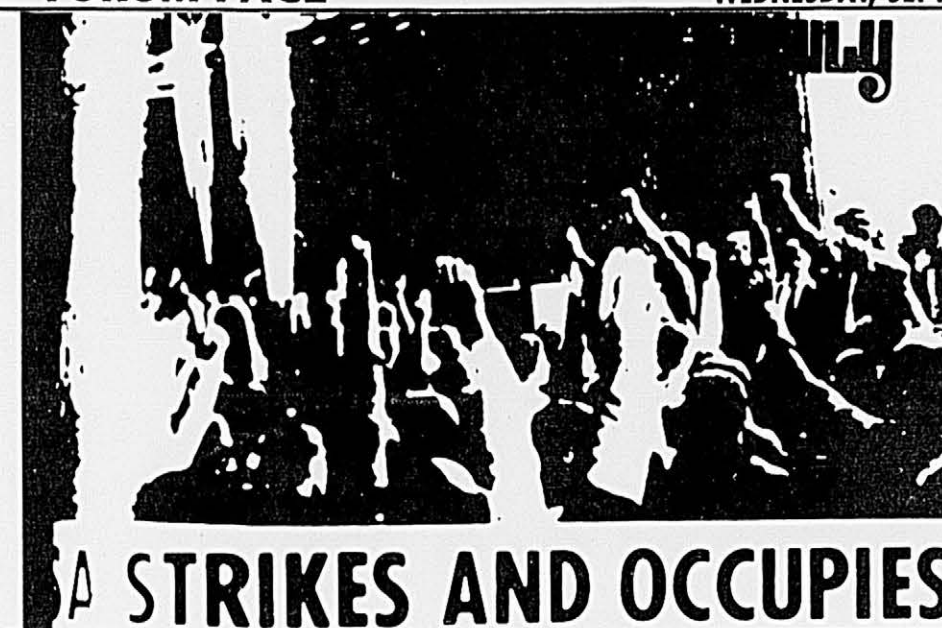
Questionnaire Discriminatory

To the Daily:

Re: Andrew Bono's letter (Monday, September 27), Knee Jerk Redux.

The questions on the Red Cross questionnaire are racist and in general discriminatory (no need for details). I was born in southern Africa in 1973. Since then I've been

subjected to several AIDS tests (required by law for certain North American visas). If the virus hasn't shown up in the past 16 years, I don't think it's going to. I can assure you that I am not HIV positive, yet the Red Cross thinks I'm at too high risk to give blood. This is not because of the activities I pursue now (trust me, there is little or no risk), but because I was born in Africa, a continent I haven't been to



A STRIKES AND OCCUPIES

HYDE PARK

Oka inquest the "Who shot J.R." of 1993

by Céline Leduc

A theory has been widely publicized since 1990 that I deem a rumour. The theory is that Mohawk people shot and killed Sûreté du Québec Corporal Marcel Lemay during the SQ raid on Kanehsatake on July 11, 1990. No facts are yet available to corroborate this and yet the theory is once again making headlines.

Lemay's killing has become the whodunit of the century.

His was an unfortunate and tragic death that occurred during a raid that got out of control. A raid that was initiated by the SQ against Mohawks who were in Kanehsatake trying to protect what was left of their land.

Unfortunately main stream media has not given this death the proper respect it deserves. Fingers once again are being pointed and once again this is not backed up by proof. The inquest on Lemay's death to this day has not revealed the identity of anyone who could be accused of the killing.

It is unfortunate that television treats the coroner's inquiry as the "Who shot JR" of the '90s. It does say something about my society.

In October 1990, the Fédération Professionnelle des Journalistes du Québec wrote an analysis of the way journalists covered the events at Oka during the "Oka crisis" of 1990. In some cases the Federation

scolded its own members.

Three years later, however, little has changed. Once again too many people make assumptions based on unsubstantiated theories or hypotheses. To assume, to deduct and to deduce is very dangerous.

Look at the Latin origin of the words 'deduce' and 'assume'. Deducere means 'to lead away' and assumere means 'to take one's self'. Hence, it is easy to stray from the truth as one takes oneself and is lead away. This is not an assumption but an addition of meanings. My society must learn to respect words and their usage.

LETTERS

in 16 years.

Yes, the questions are racist and they need to be reworded. I appreciate and understand your concern, but the questions can be stringent and non-discriminatory.

Mathew Paterson
U2 Civil Engineering

Missing the Point

To the Daily:

Re: Andrew Bono's letter, September 27.

Far be it for me to speculate on the mind of Mr. Austin, but in reading your letter of his "naïve" article, I feel you missed a major point.

Although I too am very thankful for their "choosiness", I question who they choose to interrogate. I am not one to doubt the veracity of your stats on the "epidemic" of the HIV virus in the Caribbean and Africa, my question is this: with over 65% of reported AIDS cases located in the US, why isn't the Red

Cross targeting these areas? Shouldn't Americans be considered a high-risk group as well? Although the Red Cross has good reason to be cautious, I question the ethnic and racial source behind it.

Jena Martin
U2 History/Political Science

Missing the Point Again

To the Daily:

I am writing in response to J. Anderson's letter supporting the inclusion of the *Mankind Quarterly* in our McGill libraries. In his letter, he says that the choice of reading material should be up to the students and that our libraries should not be governed by "political correctness" or popularity of the material.

Mr. Anderson missed the point. The question is not one of popularity or even political correctness, but of respect and integrity. Respect for people who may be harmed by this

material, integrity as an institution of higher learning.

The *Mankind Quarterly* is a racist publication which uses unscientific research to support its claims. It has no scientific value. In these times of fiscal restraint, why should our university subscribe to journals which are not only useless, but also detrimental? If McGill were to donate money to the Ku Klux Klan, there would be protests. Why are there not protests now? Our tuition and fee moneys are being spent buying racist propaganda and supporting the organizations that publish this material. What message is our subscription to this garbage saying to our Black students, our White students, and the general public who holds McGill in such high regard? It's time to take responsibility for the choices we make and the effects they have on others.

Richard Thompson

The Daily welcomes all letters under 300 words. Add your name, program, year and phone number. Anonymity can be provided; talk to an editor beforehand. We print all letters provided they are not racist, sexist, homophobic or slanderous. Opinions can be expressed in the form of a Hyde Park, no more than 500 words.

SINCE 1911
Vol. 83 No. 6

All contents ©1993 Daily Publications Society. All rights reserved. The content of this newspaper is the responsibility of the McGill Daily and does not necessarily represent the views of McGill University or the Students' Society of McGill University. Products or companies advertised in this newspaper are not necessarily endorsed by the Daily staff. Printed by Interhauf Developments Inc., Montréal, Québec. The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press, Presse étudiante du Québec, Publi-Peq and CampusPlus. Printed on 20% recycled paper. ISSN 1192-4608

Editorial Offices:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, Qc.,
room B-03, H3A 1X9

Business & Advertising Office:
3480 McTavish St., Montréal, Qc.,
room B-17, H3A 1X9

editorial: (514) 398-6784
business/advertising: (514) 398-6790
fax: (514) 398-8318

co-ordinating editor: Dave Ley
co-ordinating news editor: Kristin Andrews
news editors: Liz Unna, Afra Jalabi, Kristen Boon
culture editors: Melanie Newton, Pat Harewood
features editor: Dave Austin
science editor: —
layout & design editors: —
daily français: Marie-Violaine Boucher
photo editor: Marie-Louise Gariépy
liaison editor: Zack Taylor
sports editor: —

contributors:
Dan Robins, Nicole Zaitlyn, Catherine Cohen, Tara Charran

business manager: Marian Schrier
assistant business manager: Jo-Anne Pickel
advertising managers: Boris Shedov, Letty Matteo
advertising layout & design: Robert Costain

Keeping the corporations clean

Canadian libel laws protect the wealthy

Canadian libel laws are a mess. Originally a sixteenth century substitute for duels, they remain a valuable tool for the latter-day nobility to keep their public image pure.

Over the centuries, procedures have only gotten more complex. Now cases can last for years, before even getting to court. When even *The Globe & Mail* can't afford to go head to head with a Conrad Black, the unmonied have no hope of taking a suit to court.

By DAN ROBINS

"The classic case was the Reichmanns against *Toronto Life*, where *Toronto Life* believed its piece was fair and accurate but they just didn't have the money to go on with it and the Reichmanns did," said Robert Walker, ombudsperson for the *Montréal Gazette*.

Toronto Life agreed to pay damages (much lower than their legal fees would have been) to charities of the Reichmanns' choosing, and publish a full-page apology completely disavowing the article.

Journalist Elaine Dewar was prohibited from discussing the case, and will never again be able to use the material she collected researching the story.

"You can't even tell the story of the libel suit because you can't refer to any of the stuff that got her into trouble in the first place," said Kimberley Noble, a longtime reporter for *The Globe & Mail* who has had her own run-ins with the Bronfmans.

"Nobody even knows whether it's libelous or not, but they've managed to put a total lid on all of it," she said.

The implications of *Toronto Life*'s decision to back down are still being felt. A book about the Reichmanns due out in early November, *Too Big to Fall* by Walter Stewart, had sections removed because they violated the settlement in the Dewar case.

Stewart's research had led him to disagree strongly with Dewar's original conclusions, and he only mentioned her charges to argue against them.

"The problem was that you couldn't explain to the reader what had gone on without bringing up the question of what Elaine Dewar

had said," said Stewart. "If you repeat a libel, even to disown it, you have still repeated the libel."

McClelland and Stewart lawyers approached the Reichmanns about republishing the allegations, and the Reichmanns were against it. The sections in question were removed to avoid possible law suits.

"This is a classic case of libel chill," said Stewart. "Under Canadian law the consequences are too damaging, and publishers can't stand up to that."

The chill that keeps on giving

The problem is not potential damages, it's the legal fees that launching a defence against wealthy litigants entails. According to Marian Hebb, lawyer for the Writers' Union of Canada, costs can easily run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars—with deductibles of up to \$50 thousand on libel insurance.

Even if a plaintiff has no basis for a suit, Hebb said, it's very easy to keep things going for months filing motions—often requiring prohibitively high legal fees to counter.

Take Kimberley Noble's case. She's covered the Edper Bronfman group for *The Globe & Mail* since 1986. The largest single corporate conglomerate in Canada, at its peak in 1989 the Edper group controlled companies representing 12 per cent of the *Toronto Stock Exchange*, and up to 10 per cent of the entire Canadian economy.

Noble's stories for the *Globe's* Report on Business strayed away from the line fed to her by Edper managers. Though they never sued her, they started sending her "accuracy audits", pointing out spots where their interpretation of the

facts differed from hers.

Even though Edper never took legal action against her, she had to painstakingly respond to each letter. "[S]ince the summer of 1990 I have spent almost as much time responding to letters accusing me of crimes against journalism as writing and researching stories about Edper group companies," she wrote in an article on the subject in the January 1993 issue of *Canadian Forum*.

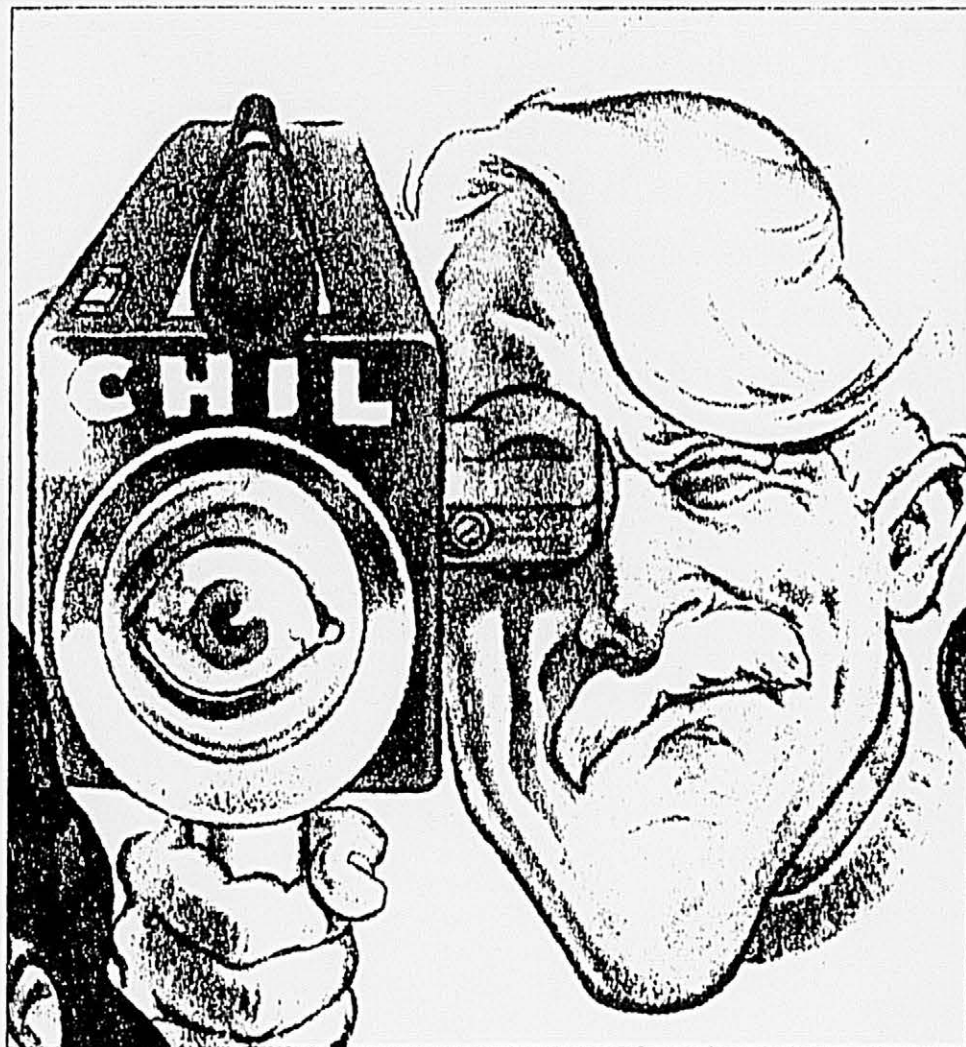
But the purpose wasn't just to waste her time. If the Bronfmans ever do decide to sue, they've got a long paper trail they can investigate in the long and costly pre-trial process of discovery.

Meanwhile, they would also have access to all her filing cabinets full of research and notes, dragging on discovery for years. "The more thorough you are in your investigation the more it will cost you if somebody takes you to court," she said.

Then Macmillan Canada announced it was publishing a book Noble was writing about the Edper group. In January 1992, group spokesperson Bill L'Heureux fired off a letter to Macmillan, saying that if any allegations in the book were thought "erroneous or damaging", legal action would follow.

Macmillan president Ronald Besse dropped the book instantly, saying Macmillan could never afford to fight such a law suit. He had never seen the manuscript, and there was no question of the accuracy of Noble's research.

(Noble is presently negotiating with another publisher, and said she is hopeful her book will eventually come out.)



Dueling nobility

"Libel laws are so archaic and complex that it's almost impossible to understand their implications," said Heather Robertson, chair of the Toronto-based Writers to Reform the Libel Law.

"If you're a writer or a publisher preparing a manuscript for publication you have no way of knowing whether or not you're likely to be sued," she said.

Outside Québec (most Canadian cases take place in Ontario courts), the laws consist of centuries of common law modified by various provincial statutes. They are rooted in sixteenth-century notions of honour and were originally enacted to keep offended nobles from killing each other off in duels. The Québec Civil Code is not much of an improvement.

The bottom line is that it's fairly easy to get things started—for a \$100 or so you can get a lawyer to fire off a letter to someone who's offended you. But for the defendant, legal fees start to mount almost immediately.

All a potential plaintiff has to show is that the article or book in question is capable of carrying a defamatory meaning. Once this is established, the burden of proof shifts to the defendant who must prove the allegations aren't libelous.

That means you can wind up in court for just about anything remotely controversial. (For example, a newspaper in B.C. was found liable after printing one city councillor's comment that another was a "sick sonofabitch".)

Perhaps the most controversial defense is truth. Lawyers mostly be-

lieve it works, while writers don't.

"Even though you've got your facts right, you can still be found guilty of defamation because of the wording, because of insinuation, because of the way it is interpreted," said Robertson.

"Basically truth is a question of the interpretation by a judge or jury," she said.

Various proposals to reform the law in Ontario give a clue to what's wrong now. (Ontario's law is widely seen as among the worst in the industrialized world. Its courts have hosted libel suits brought by such diverse folk as sprinter Carl Lewis, against *Der Stern* magazine, and Prime Minister Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas, against *Newsweek*.)

Up till last December groups such as P.E.N. (the international writers' union), the Writers' Union of Canada and the Book and Periodical Council of Canada were holding talks with Ontario attorney general. Though those involved say they made progress, then-attorney general Howard Hampton announced in December that reforms were being shelved.

Potential reforms included speeding up the process, increasing writers' ability to discuss "public figures", making plaintiffs prove that the libel was intentional (now even mistakes are punished), limiting damages to actual financial losses, restricting access to sources and unpublished notes, and exempting fiction and satire from the law.

"We're using the same libel laws that would have referred to an individual for centuries and centuries, and now they're at the disposal of very wealthy families and companies," said Noble. "The definition is just centuries out of whack."

Interview with Marcus Garvey: Part II

In this second part of an September 11 interview with Marcus Garvey Jr., he discusses the role of his mother and women in the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), comparisons between Malcom X and his father, what relevance the UNIA and the message of Garvey Sr. have today, and the role that Garvey Jr. sees young people playing in the Association.

BY DAVE AUSTIN

Not to suggest that this is an indication of how many people supported the Association, but what kind of figures are we looking at in the late 1930's?

The decline of the UNIA was significant particularly in the the US, but the UNIA existed all around the world.

Most of the people who write about Marcus Garvey are integrationists who do not have any regard for African nationalism. Their philosophy is completely different from our own.

I cannot quantify the membership of the UNIA from 1933-1938. I have no means of doing that. But I can say from the number of divisions operating that it was a large organisation.

Marcus Garvey gave figures of 6 million but there are others who say it was up as far as 11 million. The reason is the UNIA was banned in much of colonial Africa. It had many followers but they could not establish formal divisions. In Portuguese Africa you were imprisoned for reading the *Negro World*, but in the Belgium Congo it was the death penalty.

It is also true that the numbers are not always an indication of what kind of support you have, because even in South Africa some of the early members of the African National Congress would follow the *Negro World* and Marcus' Garvey message, and this helped in the formation of the ANC in the early days. But we don't get distinct figures from South Africa.

That is true. There were known to be six divisions of the UNIA in South Africa in the 1920's.

What role did your mother play in the the UNIA?

My mother put out the *Philosophies and Opinions of Marcus Garvey* and she was asked to do this by her husband when he was in prison. This is the cornerstone upon which we base our philosophy.

She was active in the organisa-

tion at all times and after a while she carried on that work. She was responsible for the rebirth of Garveyism almost single-handedly in the late 1950's and 60's.

What role did she play during the formation of the UNIA or early years of the UNIA?

She was never an officer of the UNIA. She was a secretary to Marcus Garvey before she married him. Had my mother been an officer she may have been imprisoned with my father. In fact, it's almost certain.

My mother was also a very excellent platform speaker and she did speak on many occasions. Some times she would be sent to speak because my father had such a grueling schedule. She was active in the development of the movement.

What role did women play in the UNIA in general and what role do they play in the movement today?

The UNIA had women in the forefront more than any other organisation at the time. Women have always played a prominent role in the liberation of African people. In the 1920's the UNIA had a women's motor corps. The motor car was a new thing and there were not too many women of any kind driving motor cars.

That should tell you that women were in the forefront of the activities of the UNIA. They were breaking ground and always doing new things. The UNIA reflected and continues to reflect that fact.

There are a lot of people, old and young, wearing Malcolm X t-shirts and hats today. How do you see Malcolm X in relation to Marcus Garvey and the legacy he left behind? What equation do you see between the two?

You have to understand that Marcus Garvey was the supreme Pan-Africanist, though I don't think he used the word more than twice in his writing.

Malcolm X did not begin to reach the concept of African nationalism until relatively close before he died.

Marcus Garvey also said "let no religious [beliefs] divide us." The UNIA was not a religious organisation in the sense of laying down a single religious line. Garvey did not specify any form of religion for the African race and he always had people of different religions in the UNIA.

Malcolm X was a Muslim and all his work was based on Islam. To be part of his movement you had to be a Muslim. The goals of Garvey are clearly defined in a secular sense.

Having said that, the rest of Malcolm X's position - politically, socially, and culturally - are very much in line with Marcus Garvey's thinking.

It is also true that Malcolm X formed the Organisation of Afro-American Unity in 1964 to include non-Muslims.

Yes, he was moving in that direction but he did not reach there. Marcus Garvey found himself at an early age and [had] his total philosophy when he 27. In 1922 Marcus Garvey was leading an organisation of 6 million people.

How do you compare the Nation of Islam, an organisation that has a large following in the United States today, with the UNIA?

We know that Elijah Muhammed (founder of the Nation of Islam), [formerly] Elijah Poole, was a corporal with the UNIA in Detroit. With the Nation of Islam we share most of the same values. It's really coming back to the fact that we do not believe that the liberating force should be religiously exclusive.

How has the UNIA evolved or adapted to meet the changes that

have taken place over the years since 1914 when the organisation was formed?

All we are doing is adapting Garvey's concepts to the reality of the 1990's. Marcus Garvey laid down a clear economic approach [that stated] that we should be creating our own industries, technology, and culture. We follow the same concepts today.

Our call today is not only reparation but we are also calling for reparations for our enslavement and the massive genocide that was committed against our people throughout the world.

Genocide of that magnitude requires reparations that could be used to wipe out the massive debt that exists in Africa and in the Caribbean.

What kind of relationship and ties does the UNIA have with Africa and the Caribbean?

Ties are being forged now with Africa. We are just going to do the same thing that Garvey did from 1914 to 1940 as the answers to our problem, and if you study Garveyism you will get the answers to our problems today.

Would you say all of his ideas are applicable?

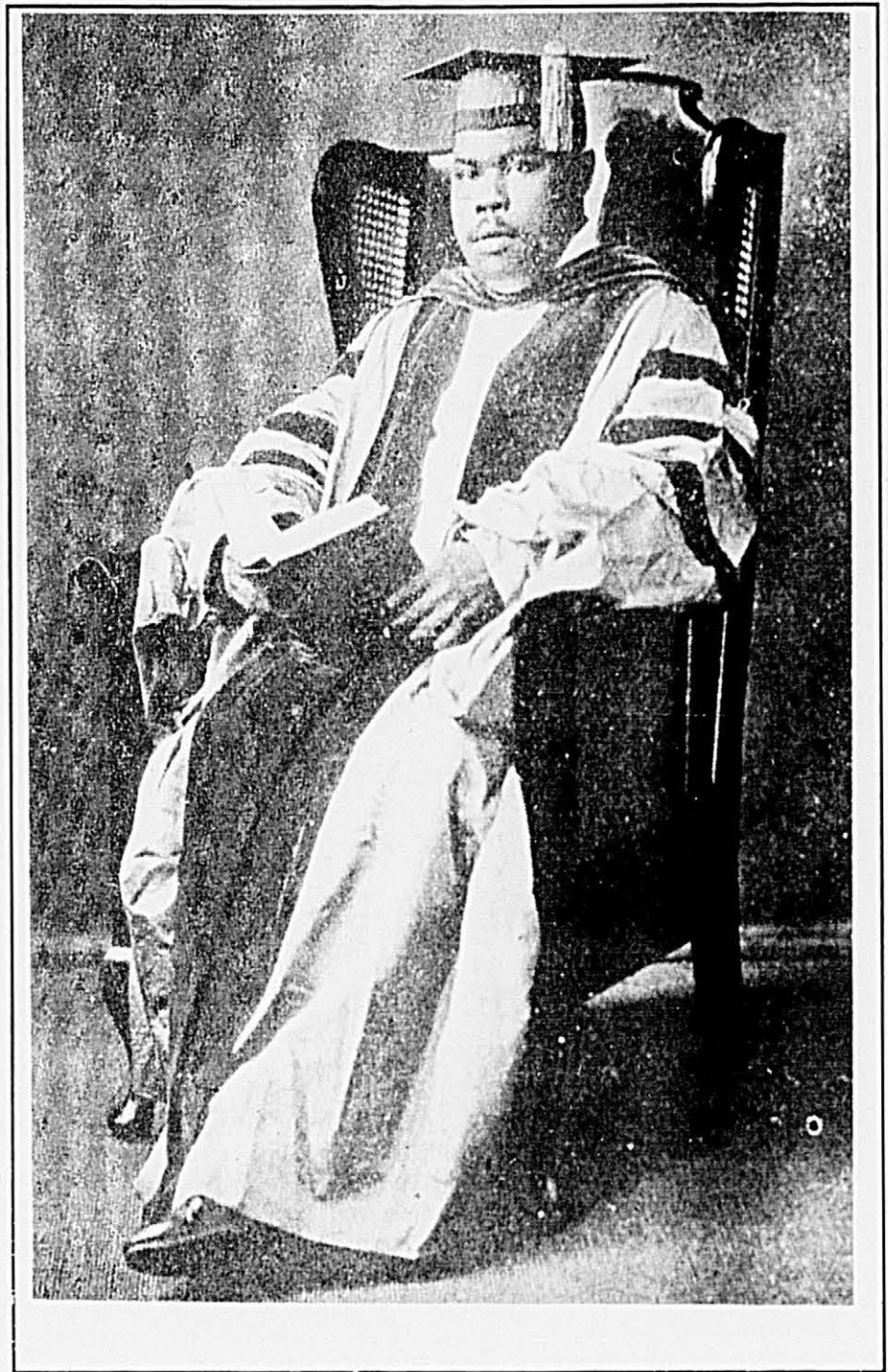
All of his ideas are applicable and that is why he was a man of such foresight.

What is the legacy of Marcus Garvey? What has he left behind for younger people and what role do you see young people playing in the Association?

Race pride and knowledge of self were the greatest things that Marcus Garvey brought us. These concepts of Marcus Garvey are a strong guide and we have to impart this to our youth.

They are the future. Without the youth all organisations would wither and die. We have to catch them when they are four, five, six and up and teach them the right things. This is what we have to do. One of the weaknesses of the Garvey movement was the inability to train young cadres who would be able to take over as the older leadership was gone.

We don't want to be in a position where one charismatic leader gets knocked off and then everything comes to a halt.



Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-17, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. McGill Students (with valid ID): \$3.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$2.75 per day (\$11.00 per week). McGill Employees (with staff card) \$4.50 per day, 4 or more consecutive days, \$3.75 per day (\$15.00 per week). All others: \$5.00 per day, or \$4.25 per day for 4 or more consecutive days (\$17.00 per week). Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST or PST. For more information, please visit our office in person or call 398-6790 - **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE.** **PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will reappear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

1 - HOUSING

Looking for a better place to live? Room in a lrg, bright apt. St. Viateur/Hutchison, close to all services, 7 min. from McGill (bus). \$290/month. 279-8724.

Furnished room for rent in modest Westmount home. Share kitchen and house with one non-smoker and 2 dogs. 481-5911.

Room to Rent in condo. Furnished, facing Metro. 15 mins. from McGill \$325/month. Negotiable. 288-0016. After 6 p.m. 769-2858.

2 - MOVERS/STORAGE

Moving/Storage. Closed van or truck. Local and long distance. Ott-Tor-Van-NY-Fla. 7 days 24 hours. Cheap. Steve 735-8148.



Store your thoughts with us! Confidential, open-minded, listening, information and referral service. Open 9am to 3am, 7 days a week. Call us - 398-6246.

3 - HELP WANTED

Multinational Record Company looking for an aggressive, talented, bilingual student for part-time activity to service campus radio and record retail. Must own car. Possible career. Call for interview 636-6095.

Models Needed. All ages. The International Model Search. Oct. 17 Howard Johnson Hotel. Info: 874-7624.

5 - TYPING SERVICES

Success to all students in '93. WordPerfect 5.1. Term papers, résumés, access form, applications. 25 yrs. experience. \$1.75 double space, 7 days/week. Rapid service. On campus - Peel/Sherbrooke. Paulette Vigneault or Roxanne 288-9638, 288-0016.

Word Processing. 937-8495. Term papers, résumés, forms design, correspondence, manuscripts, (Laser printing) (Photocopier) 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (7 days) (near Atwater)

Accurate word processing services. Graph & tables as well. 457-9108/989-0748.

Word-processing of term-papers, reports, theses etc. Word-Perfect 5.1, Laser printer. 8 years experience. Fast, professional service. Good rates. Close to McGill. Brigitte 282-0301.

RESUMÉS by MBA's. Student rates. Better Business Bureau Member. 3000+ students served. Owner worked for Procter & Gamble, Heinz and General Foods. PRESTIGE (on Guy) 939-2200.

6 - SERVICES OFFERED

T-shirts printed. Events - clubs - teams. Best quality & prices. ARTI-COTEX printers 933-9289.

7 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

1982 AV01 5000 Turbo - B.C. driven, immaculate condition. Automatic, all power interior, sun roof. New all wheel disc brakes. \$4400 O.B.O. 933-8468.

Wedding Dress. Ivory-white. All silk. Long sleeves. Off-shoulder. Little pearls on sleeves. Short train that hooks up. Size 9-10. Excellent condition. 332-1731.

11 - LOST & FOUND

Lost: Gold bracelet w/ stones in Leacock, Wed., Sept. 15. Sentimental value. If found call 488-0263. Reward

13 - LESSONS/COURSES

Score well on the LSAT, GMAT, or GRE! Our preparation courses which use a unique approach have been used successfully by thousands since 1979. Call 1-800-567-7737.

Come and Practice your French with francophones. Club Half and Half 465-9128.

14 - NOTICES

If you don't wish to walk alone after dark, Walksafe is here for you! Call 398-2498. Sun. to Thurs. 6:30 pm - 12:30 am, Fri. & Sat 6:30 pm - 2:30 am. We're always seeking new "sole" mates!

The Montreal General Hospital Foundation is hiring

TELEMARKETING REPRESENTATIVES

The Montreal General Hospital Foundation is seeking articulate, personable students to communicate the Hospital's needs to former and potential donors by telephone.

shifts: 10:00 - 5:00 p.m.
6:30 - 9:30 p.m.
2 shifts / week required
(Monday - Friday)
October 25th - November 19th
\$6.00/hour

Previous telemarketing experience preferred.
The MGH Foundation is located at 1650 Cedar Avenue
To arrange for an interview, please call Cynda Heward at 934-8230

ATTENTION

OUTSTANDING MCGILL GRADUATE STUDENTS AND INTERESTED FACULTY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

The deadline for this year's Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) Doctoral Fellowships Competition is FAST APPROACHING!

Obtain your copy of the SSHRC application form and guide from your department or the Office of Fellowships and Awards, Room 408, Dawson Hall

SSHRC WILL BE GIVING AN INFORMATION SESSION FOR PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS AND INTERESTED FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

DATE: Wednesday, September 29, 1993
TIME: 2:00 - 4:00 PM
PLACE: McGill Faculty Club, Ballroom, 3450 McTavish Street

Organized by the Office of Fellowships and Awards. 398-3995

DRIVING SCHOOL

Controlle

\$225⁰⁰

Offer valid until Oct. 6, '93
Lessons available in English, French & Chinese!

6260 Côte-des-Neiges 344-3262

3608 boul. St. Charles, suite 20

(Galerie Kirkland) 695-3334

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

1991 - 1994
GRADUATES
1994 GENERAL MOTORS GRADUATE PROGRAM

GET YOUR \$750* REBATE

ON THE PURCHASE OR LEASE OF ANY GM CAR, LIGHT TRUCK OR VAN



IF YOU'RE IN YOUR LAST YEAR AT COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OR A RECENT GRADUATE, CHECK OUT THIS ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY FROM GENERAL MOTORS.

Or Call 1-800-GM-DRIVE
*OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO SATURN VEHICLES
DISTRIBUTED BY GENERAL MOTORS
THE \$750 REBATE INCLUDES GST.



NEWS BRIEFS



University of Ottawa no longer fully bilingual

The University of Ottawa has decided that students no longer have to be bilingual to graduate. Student leaders say that this decision will split the institution into "two solitudes."

The university senate announced that students no longer have to pass proficiency tests in English and French to receive a degree. Instead they will receive extra course credits and possibly a special certificate if they prove they are bilingual.

Student federation vice-president Carole Sauve said her greatest fear is that admissions of English-Speaking students will rise significantly as anglophones who would not have applied under the previous requirements choose Ottawa, while francophone admissions remain the same or decrease.

"With more anglophones in the picture than francophones, how can that not disturb the demographics?" asked Sauve. Currently, about 70 per cent of Ottawa students are anglophone.

However, university administrators are defending the dropping of the bilingualism policy, which was originally introduced 10 years ago.

Bernard Philogene, a university vice-president, said that the policy was dropped largely because of a lack of uniformity between different faculties, with different standards and tests being imposed on students in different faculties.

Philogene also admitted that the bilingualism policy was scrapped partly due to cost-cutting measures imposed by Ontario's "social contract" budget.

Ottawa (CUP)

Rock around the clock on the Internet

McGill students can now access the Internet from campus computing centres 24 hours a day.

Prior to a Senate meeting two

weeks ago which authorized the change, students could only access the network after 5p.m. and on weekends.

"We have been pushing for the change since before last year," said Sander Wasser, senior analyst at McGill's computing centre.

Students can apply for a free code to access the Network at the Computing Centre on the 2nd floor of Burnside Hall. The free code allows students access to various on-line services including e-mail and subscriptions to bulletin board services.

Kristin Andrews

Steroid testing lacks funds, Redmen coach says

Last week's suspension of McGill varsity football player John Pevac for steroid use prompted Coach Charlie Baillie to say that steroid testing at McGill would be more efficient with more money.

Pevac was one of ten team members tested at random by the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CAIU) on September 22. He is the first McGill player to test positive for steroid use, and the tenth in Canada since the CAIU instituted steroid testing in 1990.

Redmen Coach Charlie Baillie said that he had suspected Pevac of steroid use, and had begun the procedure for steroid testing a month before the CAIU test. McGill instituted a policy for steroid-testing of athletes in 1990, but the football team has never requested the test be carried out.

The McGill testing procedure moved so slowly that the CAIU beat them to it.

"We have to be able to test more people," said Baillie. Baillie said that the athletics department lacks the funds to conduct widespread testing.

Robert Dubeau, the Director of Athletics at McGill, said that the university already invests in a "very expensive" drug awareness program for its athletes. He would not comment on the exact cost of the program.

Kristin Andrews

Alberta forces university heads to reveal salaries

BY CLIVE THOMPSON

Toronto (CUP)—The Alberta government has introduced legislation that would force universities to reveal the salaries of their top administrators.

It's all part of a drive by the province's Tory government to make taxpayer-funded institutions more accountable to the public, according to Gordon Rosko, director of communications for Alberta's treasury board.

"This government wants to be accountable, it wants to be transparent," he said. "People need to understand what their money is going towards."

On September 21, Alberta's treasurer introduced changes to the province's Finance Administration Act that will force 70 agencies, including hospitals and universities, to publish pay scales for their top

executives.

The legislation has the support of the opposition parties and is likely to become law in the next fiscal year, Rosko said.

However, university heads aren't keen on the idea. Currently they are under no obligation to tell the public about their salaries and perks.

Richard Haskayne, chair of the University of Calgary's Board of Governors, said he was worried that the public would criticize university presidential salaries for being higher than politician's salaries.

"That's a horse of a different wheel base," he said. "[Politicians] run for those positions. The [University of Calgary president] Murry Fraser didn't run for his job, we had to recruit him."

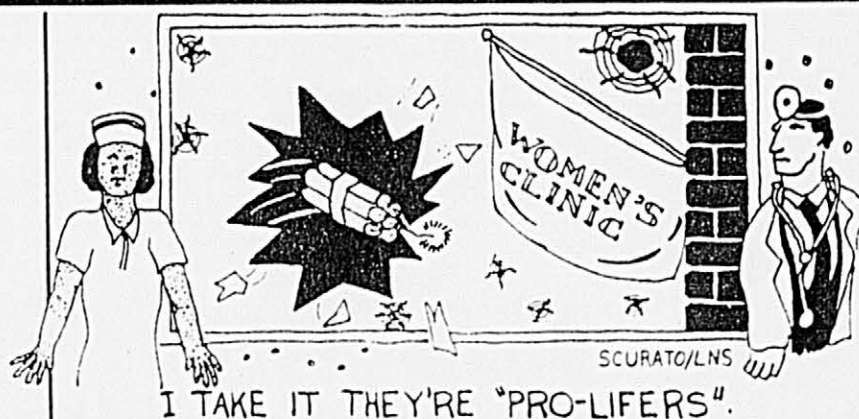
Though Haskayne said he had no objections to salaries being forcibly disclosed, he refused to reveal

Fraser's salary. Fraser also refused. Haskayne said it was lower than the salaries of many vice presidents of major corporations.

Haskayne also noted that Fraser and the three University of Calgary vice presidents had frozen their pay for three years, beginning in 1991. "I don't know how the hell you could ask for more leadership than that," he said.

In Québec, McGill's principal David Johnston is the highest paid university administrator in the province with an annual salary of \$189 100, according to an article published in the *Montréal Gazette* last March.

The *Gazette* quoted figures obtained by the student newspaper at l'Université du Québec à Montréal, *Montréal Campus*, through Québec's access to information law.



Women and Development

continued from page 1

Women and Program Officer of "Women's Development", UNICEF/Cairo, revealed some very important challenges that women and women's groups must cope with in contemporary Egyptian society.

According to Khafagy, the economic crisis in Egypt has had a fundamental effect on the role women are playing in the public sphere. As unemployment increases, women are squeezed out of the formal sector by men.

"The concentration of women's work in the service sector, the government and in public owned enterprise make them vulnerable and the first to lose their jobs", said Khafagy.

The Structural Adjustment Policies implemented by the World Bank and the IMF only exacerbate the situation, said Khafagy. These programs aim to reduce the role of the state, to reduce public expenditures, and increase the role of the free market.

Not only are women forced back into their homes, but their burdens as household managers swell as welfare expenditures on items like health, education and social services are cut.

The Islamic Fundamentalist Movement in Egypt, ideologically founded in the shari'a, Islamic law, has also had an impact on the social status of female Egyptians, said Khafagy.

"Islam has announced women as bearing the greatest responsibility of protecting and safeguarding the family", Khafagy explained.

Muslim fundamentalists insist that women be veiled (this includes the head, arms and legs, not the face). Khafagy believes that this does not restrict the mobility of women, but rather promotes mobility, since the veil is a means of protection for women

outside the household.

Khafagy was optimistic about the continuing development of women's groups in Egypt today. From grass-roots to professionals, Egyptian women are organizing themselves and demanding that the state address their needs and rights.

Dr. Hindiyeh-Mani, sociologist and director of the Women's Studies Center in Jerusalem, surveyed the development of the Palestinian Women's Movement, which emerged within the context of the intifadah. She also addressed the pivotal role Palestinian women played in the national struggle for their people's independence.

There is concern among Palestinian women that, similar to the experiences of women in Algeria and in the U.S.A., women will be "sent back home" once the struggle for independence is resolved.

Mani believes, therefore, that Palestinian women must reevaluate their movement. The energy these women dedicated to the national political struggle should be redirected towards issues of human rights and women's concerns, said Mani.

Hadas Lahav, the fourth speaker, hardly addressed the Israeli women's movement. Rather, she discussed the development of "Women in Black" and "Women and Peace", two groups with she has been heavily involved.

The conference had a double impact - inspirational and educational. As one older Canadian woman from Egypt expressed, "women's participation in the crises throughout the Middle East has proven their strength. Women together will still have a big role to play. We can trust them."